Special contract conditions
for the self-declaration regarding compliance with ILO core labor standards

The contractor undertakes
to execute the contract in accordance with the specifications exclusively with goods which can be proved to have been obtained or produced in the best possible compliance with the minimum standards laid down in the ILO core labor standards. The minimum standards of the ILO core labor standards arise from:

- Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor of 28 June 1930 (BGBl. (German federal law gazette) 1956 II p. 641);
- Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize of 9 July 1948 (BGBl. 1956 II p. 2073);
- Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively of 1 July 1949 (BGBl. 1955 II p. 1123);
- Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value of 29 June 1951 (BGBl. 1956 II p. 24);
- Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor of 25 June 1957 (BGBl. 1959 II p. 442);
- Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation of 25 June 1958 (BGBl. 1961 II p. 98);
- Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment of 26 June 1973 (BGBl. 1976 II p. 202); and

The contractor must submit one of the items given in the table on the next page for each product to be supplied that features in the following list:

- Products made of natural leather (including sports balls made of natural leather)
- Natural textiles, especially those made from cotton
- Handmade carpets
- Natural stones
- Products made of wood
- Coffee, cocoa, tea
- Tropical fruit, fruit juice, wine
- Spices, honey, rice, dried fruit, nuts, sugar, confectionery
- Fishery products
- Fireworks, matches
- Cut flowers, potted plants
The document must be submitted with the delivery of the product at the latest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Generally, the best possible compliance with the ILO core labor standards is ensured by submitting the product certificates provided at <a href="http://www.kompass-nachhaltigkeit.de/">http://www.kompass-nachhaltigkeit.de/</a>, if they expressly include compliance with the ILO core labor standards pursuant to Section 8 (1) of the Berlin public tender and procurement act (BerlAVG).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>or a certificate of origin</td>
<td>The best possible compliance with the ILO core labor standards is also considered to have been ensured if the products were manufactured outside the countries on the DAC list. This list is maintained by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: <a href="https://www.bmz.de/de/ministerium/zahlen_fakten/oda/hintergrund/dac_laenderliste/index.html">https://www.bmz.de/de/ministerium/zahlen_fakten/oda/hintergrund/dac_laenderliste/index.html</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>alternatively a self-declaration (see above)</td>
<td>Only in those cases where, despite concerted effort, no relevant certificates could be identified, may a self-declaration be submitted for each product concerned.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If the contractor or one its subcontractors fails to comply with the above undertakings, a penalty of 1 percent of the contract price is agreed between the contracting authority and the contractor for every culpable violation, or in the case of several violations together up to the amount of 5 percent. The contractor is also obliged to pay the penalty in the case that the violation is committed by a subcontractor or a sub-subcontractor.

The culpable failure to fulfill the above obligations by the contractor or its subcontractors entitle the contracting authority to terminate the contract without notice.

The contracting authority or authorized third party may for inspection purposes review the payroll accounting of the contracted companies, the documents relating to the payment of taxes and contributions to domestic and foreign social security institutions, the documents on the transfer of contributions to domestic and foreign social security funds of the construction industry, and the contracts concluded between the executing companies. The executing companies must inform their employees of the possibility of such reviews in writing. The executing companies must maintain full and verifiable documentation for the review of the documents listed above and provide it upon request of the public contracting authority.